

## Intimations.

Grand stock, reduced, to clear.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1901.

Hongkong and Canton,  
5th April, 1901. [418]







By Balance in hands of Treasurer  
July, 1900 2,723.51

B. LAYTON, J. J. KESWICK  
Hon. Treasurer. Chairman.

## THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS CHRISTIANS.

BY AN EMINENT NATIVE CHRISTIAN.

Mr. Wang, Pastor of the London Mission Native Church in Hongkong, in an able statement laid before Li Hung-chang in 1900, expressed his views with great force and clearness on the charge that Christians were at the bottom of the Boxer troubles. These views, I believe, deserve the careful attention of all thoughtful men and especially that of those who have a voice in the peace negotiations. I therefore translate the substance of his statement below.

TIMOTHY RICHARDS.  
Shanghai, 14th April, 1901.

A few years ago there were inexperienced men in China forming societies for the protection of our country, our religion, and our race, creating anti-foreign prejudice and persecuting men that in ten years China could be easily made one of the most prosperous of nations. Besides these new forces there were other permanent ones at work which were the chief root of our troubles. Let me briefly describe them.

Chinese officials and gentry as a rule are ignorant of foreign affairs, therefore they are very suspicious of foreigners and all who follow them. In the proclamations of Viceroy and Provincial Governors, which are occasionally issued, professedly to guarantee religious liberty to native Christians, the case is seldom stated without being capable of double interpretation. The Chinese Government still appoints the forthrightly reading of the Sacred Edict which exhorts officials and people to stamp out heresies (distinctly meaning Christianity). Therefore whenever anyone starts an evil report about the Christians it is readily believed by the people, and it is a foregone conclusion by the officials that, whether the report be true or false, they must be somehow punished if they are Christians. Usually the missionaries encourage their converts to suffer patiently and to overcome evil with good. But occasionally the injustice is so intolerable that missionaries, in the interests of humanity, appeal to their own governments in their behalf according to Treaty. Sometimes Chinese officials are then so frightened that they settle up cases immediately. Seeing this, many good people who have suffered long oppression at the hand of corrupt officials and arrogant gentry, conclude that it is best for them to gain the Christian church and escape further oppression. The Roman Catholic missionaries consider it their duty to interfere, and therefore many join their church on that account. Protestant missionaries hesitate about its being their duty to do so, therefore fewer Chinese join their church in order to secure better protection. Unfortunately sometimes evil men avail themselves of this opportunity to settle grudges of their own. These missionaries sometimes unconsciously become the cause of evil men. This occasioned error having been discovered, the officials spread the report that the missionaries and foreigners only protect evil, lawless men against the Chinese Government. Thus the enemy increases from year to year till we have riots and massacres and an attempt to massacre all foreigners on account of their religion, not knowing that lawlessness is against the principles of every religion. Now to anyone who is intimately familiar with these matters it is perfectly plain that the fault does not lie with the missionaries or Christians at all, but with the Government in refusing to grant to Christians the same justice that they grant to non-Christians. If this distinction of treatment were to cease, then there would be no need of the religious liberty clauses in the Treaty. But till this ceases, in the interest of humanity, the religious liberty clause must remain. To attempt to massacre all foreigners owing to their protecting their fellow-religionists is therefore most unreasonable and tyrannical. Being also impossible, it is sheer madness, because for every foreigner killed many Chinese will be killed—mandarins, gentry, merchants and all classes, therefore we only succeed in injuring our own people more than foreigners; moreover, we encourage foreigners to divide our country as we cannot be trusted to act with justice. Is this not madness? Is it not also strange that our Government will allow gamblers, thieves, corruptors of morals and almost all sorts of bad characters to live, while Christians who open hospitals and schools throughout our land and everywhere exhort people to better lives should be considered worthy of death? It would be well for our Government to remember that those nations who oppose the will of Heaven and the good of their own people have always perished, while those who respect the will of Heaven and promote the interests of the people have always prospered. Witness that close by in Japan. Therefore the formation of our religion, and our race, by a false assumption that all nations are the enemies of China, Confucianism and the Yellow Race, and by ignorance of universal justice, has really only encouraged self-destruction.

## QUARANTINE.

Mr. R. C. Wilcox writes that the Chamber of Commerce is informed by the Colonial Secretary that Manila has been proclaimed by the Governor in Council to be an infected port in accordance with section 1 of the Quarantine Regulations.

## JAPANESE TOPICS.

(By Our Own Correspondent).

YOKOHAMA, April 14, 1901.

It is very evident that the Japanese journals welcome the decision made by the British Government to the interpretation of the Anglo-German agreement. The *Kokumin*, one of the leading political papers, says it is gratifying to receive the British Government's assurance that clause II of the Anglo-German agreement applies to Manchuria as well as to any other part of the Chinese Empire, and although this is nothing more than had been expected, in diplomacy the unexpected often happens. (That Britain's declaration will not affect Japan's foreign policy, but still it is satisfactory to know that Japan is not alone in considering Manchuria as a part of the Chinese Empire. The fact that Great Britain's interpretation of the agreement differs from that of the German Government brings to light the astonishing point that the two parties entered into an agreement, each having a subject matter in mind, and under a different view have signed an important document. If the agreement were an ordinary contract between individuals the document would be determined according to the plain and unmistakable terms of the language employed, but in international affairs the parties do not seem to be hampered by such technicalities.)

The *Kokumin* also remarks that the Tokyo papers have received the report of China's

refusal to sign the Manchurian Convention with general satisfaction, and says that it is without doubt a success on the part of the six powers of signing the treaty. The Manchurian question is, however, no nearer its settlement, for the Russian military occupation still continues, and will continue so long as Russia's necessity to occupy the province exists. And how long will that necessity exist? How long must we wait before Russia will evacuate Manchuria? There can be no doubt that the occupation of Manchuria by Russian forces is a serious menace to the peace of the Far East in general, and to the independence of Korea in particular. Japan can scarcely stand such possibly disastrous consequences. She must see the thing through until Manchuria is restored under the Chinese sovereignty both de jure and de facto.

The *Prema Novosti* in a recent article said that a Russo-Japanese alliance Japan had everything to gain, whilst on the other hand she risked losing what she had. Commenting upon this, a leading vernacular journal says that Japan does not wish to stand in the way of Russian aggression (to put it plainly) without just cause, but Japan has a fixed policy, and that policy, often declared, is to maintain the territorial integrity of China, to open her interior to the commerce of the world, and to promote her civilization. It is to Japan's interest to secure the independence of Korea and to place that kingdom upon a stronger and more stable basis. It is only natural, therefore, that Japan should regard with jealousy anything which tends to menace the independence of Korea, and can scarcely be expected to look with indifference upon the presence of Russian troops in Manchuria for any undue length of time. Before a Russo-Japanese alliance can be seriously thought of, it is necessary to find out whether Russia's policy coincides with Japan's; if so, the peace of the Far East is practically assured.

In the same connection the *Yimin* remarks that Japan is not governed by sentiment in regarding any power with dislike, but Russia's recent actions are highly inimical to Japan's interests. When Manchuria fell into the hands of Japan in 1895 she was compelled to relinquish it, Russia alleging that Japan's occupation of the territory was a menace to the peace of the Far East. Now, regardless of the interests of Japan, Russia wishes to occupy Manchuria, and in addition, her recent actions in Korea have been of a nature to provoke Japan, who does not shrink even from war to safeguard her interests. It is the height of absurdity to talk of a Russo-Japanese alliance under such circumstances, for the position of Japan and Russia may be compared to that of a converging-point. If Russia ignores the existence of Japan, and acts as she likes, Japan, being the predominant power in the Far East, will not budge an inch from the position she holds.

The same journal, commenting upon the China question, remarks that Japan's expansion is peaceable and commercial; and her armaments are of a defensive character. Japan does not wish for territorial aggrandizement, but she cannot be expected to remain a mere spectator if a vast territory, having important political and commercial relations with Japan, changes its sovereignty without due reason. More especially if the independence of Korea is menaced by Russia, the Peninsular Kingdom having the closest connection with Japan. Russia has declared that her troops shall be withdrawn when order is restored and the security of her interests is assured, but her actions do not coincide with her utterances. Her forces in Manchuria are still being reinforced, though it is difficult to understand the necessity for this step. If such a state of affairs continues unchecked, Russia will threaten not only the Chinese capital, but the independence of Korea will be merely nominal. Russia of necessity must be induced to limit the number of her troops in Manchuria, those remaining being only employed for the purpose of maintaining order. Should a Russo-Japanese convention be concluded, the necessary conditions should be the recognition by Russia of the sovereignty of China in Manchuria and the pledge that she would not injure the commercial interests of other powers.

Not only do the Japanese press comment with unanimous bitterness upon the Manchurian question, but several leading statesmen have been very strong in their criticisms of Russia's actions. Viscount Aoki, late Foreign Minister, is stated to have said that if Japan aspires to exercise any influence in Far Eastern affairs, it is inevitable that she should measure her strength with Russia in Manchuria. The Viscount also is reported to have said that he was in favour of a war policy.

Count Okuma is reported to have said that there are only two courses open to Japan, viz., to strike a decisive blow at Russia in Manchuria or to leave things to take their course. He favoured the former, as he thought a magnificent opportunity offered. "A war with Russia would be a just war against the enemy of justice, commerce, peace and civilization. If Japan took the field against this robber nation she would have the sympathy of all the other great powers, not even excluding France." The Count thought that though Japan might not conquer she would show the world that she was stronger than was generally supposed, and in the end would derive benefit, just as England did from the Crimean War.

Prince Konoye, President of the House of Peers, is reported by the *Asahi* to have said: "From her own standpoint, and for her expansion, the possession of Manchuria is essential to Russia; without it she can do nothing in the Far East. On the other hand, the need of self-preservation does not allow Japan to give Russia a free hand there. It is necessary for Japan not only to object to the Russo-Chinese treaty, but to demand the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Manchuria." In the event of an armed conflict with Russia the Prince believed that Japan would have the fighting hand, for so long as England had the South African war on her hands, the utmost that could be expected from her would be a friendly neutrality. Germany's action was problematical, but it was unlikely that she would take an active part in the struggle, while France would probably support Russia.

The wedding present, subscribed for by foreign residents of Yokohama, to be presented to H. I. H. Prince Yoshihito has at last arrived here. It is a splendidly carved silver centre piece, over three feet long and about twenty inches in height. It has three receptacles, the centre one being in the form of a basket and detachable, while the two on each side are stationary. In addition to the Imperial seal, etc., allegorical figures are carved against either side of the centre receptacle, and the piece as a whole looks magnificent. On one side of the main pedestal is engraved the following: "Presented to the most High and Excellent Prince Yoshihito, Prince Imperial of Dai Nippon, by the Foreign Residents of Yokohama."

## CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CANTON, April 24th.

Notice has been posted that all officials are to assume their summer hats on the 12th of this month, i.e., on the 1st of May.

## FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.

As a steamer was coming along near the wharf yesterday morning a ferry-boat tried to cross in front. The water in the river was high and running very swiftly. The result was that the ferry-boat was driven against the bow of the steamer and overturned. All the passengers but two were picked up. Nothing has been heard of the two missing passengers, and it is supposed that they were drowned and their bodies carried down the river.

## THE NEW VICEROY UNDER THE WEATHER.

The Viceroy has been working hard since his arrival. The strain of work and the anxiety regarding the outcome of the peace negotiations have told upon his health. Yesterday Dr. Swan of the Canton Hospital was called in and found the Viceroy considerably weakened by overwork and suffering from the heat, but not seriously ill. It would be a pity if anything should occur to prevent the Viceroy from carrying on the work which he has begun. Since his arrival he has been steadily gaining the confidence of the people, and they every reason to believe that he is honestly trying to bring about a better condition of things in South China.

## THE PLAGUE.

Number of cases reported (Chinese) 101  
up till noon of the 24th (Other Asiatics) 0  
April, 1901 (Europeans) 0  
Number of cases reported (Chinese) 11  
during the past 24 hours (Other Asiatics) 0  
(Europeans) 0

Total number of cases reported to date 174

Number of deaths reported (Chinese) 152  
up till noon of the 24th (Other Asiatics) 0  
April, 1901 (Europeans) 0  
Number of deaths reported (Chinese) 10  
during the past 24 hours (Other Asiatics) 0  
(Europeans) 0

Total number of deaths recorded to date 162

## SMALL-POX.

Number of cases reported (Chinese) 55  
up till noon of the 24th (Other Asiatics) 0  
April, 1901 (Europeans) 0  
Number of cases reported (Chinese) 10  
during the past 24 hours (Other Asiatics) 0  
(Europeans) 0

Total number of cases reported to date 73

Number of deaths reported (Chinese) 43  
up till noon of the 24th (Other Asiatics) 2  
April, 1901 (Europeans) 2  
Number of deaths reported (Chinese) 1  
during the past 24 hours (Other Asiatics) 0  
(Europeans) 0

Total number of deaths recorded to date 48

## THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, April 20th.

## Opposition in Chekiang.

News has been received from Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang, to the effect that the prohibition in regard to the holding of official examinations in certain districts of that province, in accordance with the demands of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, has raised strong opposition amongst the students of the districts concerned, such as Chuch'ui (Shaoxing prefecture) and some of the districts of Taichou and Wenchow prefectures. The more turbulent of the students, of course, are the military candidates for the 1st degree who, report states, have threatened to burn down the local yamens and drive out the magistrates should the latter try to give effect to the prohibition.

## "Tempora Mutantur."

It was reported amongst the local mandarins yesterday that Prince Ch'ui, Special Ambassador to Germany, may probably arrive here from the North in about a month or five weeks from hence en route to Europe. In such an event it is stated that the Bureau of Foreign Affairs opposite the Country Club on the Bubbling Well Road, is to be selected for the Prince's temporary quarters, the place to be properly refitted for the occasion. Prince Ch'ui will have the further distinction of being the first Prince of the Manchu dynasty who has ever visited Shanghai. — *N. C. Daily News.*

## News from the North.

PEKING, April 18th.

The entire German garrison of Paoingfu, under the command of Major-General von Kertler, has now also left, part going yesterday morning and the rest yesterday afternoon, moving in the direction of the Huolu Pass. The contingent is composed of more than 5,000 men. Lieut-General von Lesell, Commander-in-Chief of the German Expeditionary Corps in East Asia, has taken personal command. A garrison of only 400 men remains in Paoingfu. It is not known yet how far the troops proceeded to-day.

Major-General von Gayl, who has been at Paoingfu, and who was to join this new expedition, has been recalled to Peking by telegram, apparently to take charge of the Staff of Canton Waldersee.

The fire which partly destroyed the Winter Palace last night, broke out at 11.20 p.m., in the kitchen or the pantry of the Field Marshal's apartment. The two courts occupied by the Field Marshal's staff, and which were formerly the private apartments of the Empress Dowager, have been entirely consumed. The fire spread with furious rapidity. Count Waldersee himself could not reach the door of his apartment house, but with assistance he escaped through the window. He only barely saved his life. All his personal belongings and papers having been lost. General von Schwarzhoff was burnt to death in his room. With the assistance of Major Baron von Marshall and Captain von der Groeben, he was trying to save the archives and documents of the headquarters. He succeeded, with their help, in getting one tin box into safety, but when for the second time he entered the building to get other papers and his little pet dog, he was overcome by smoke and heat. His body was found this morning face down, entirely burnt. The partitions occupied by Count Waldersee, Generals von Gayl and Aide-de-camps, Captains Wilberg and von der Groeben, as well as Lieutenant von Rauch, have been completely destroyed, nothing being saved from them. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. It is improbable that it was the result of incendiarism on the part of the Chinese, as was at first suspected, but is more likely to have resulted from the negligence of

## the cooking staff. An enquiry is now being held.

In agreement with the Chinese Authorities the portion of the territory which is to form the extension of the German Settlements here was formally taken possession of yesterday afternoon. The German Settlement now extends westward to the Race Course Road. — *Ostasiatische Lloyd.*

## THE TSUNGLI YAMEN.

"In Notes from the Native Press, the *Sung-tai Mercury* of the 20th inst. has the following extract:—

The *Sun Wan Pao* sees no good in the old sort of Tsungli Yamen which was composed of men ignorant of public affairs, one half of whom never took part in discussions, but sat still like wooden dummies. The chief object of the Yamen was to prevent Foreign ambassadors personally seeing the Emperor in audience. Their power was too great and naturally the Powers then disappointed in their aims, heaped the blame upon the Yamen. Henceforth only men who have been abroad and understand how to conduct international intercourse will be chosen to sit on the Board. If this is not done, China will simply still continue to wander in the maze of error and go on enraging the foreign nations till partition will be inevitable.

## RISE AND FALL OF NATIONS.

The *Universal Gazette* quotes a Japanese geographer who commenting on the English project of running a railway from Burma into Yunnan, said that the design portended grave dangers to the East. But, says the Editor, his fears have so far been groundless, for that railway has never been built. In fact everything under heaven has its zenith and its setting, and the Teutonic Nations have passed their zenith. But the Slavs have succeeded in doing what the Teutons failed to do. The Russian railway has been built. The Russians belong to a cold country and therefore are more strenuous than the other powers. Her designs are to partition China. Japan belonging to the same race and Continent as China, does not wish partition. How silly are those Chinese who are prepared to rush into the tiger's mouth! We are like dreamers expecting the tiger to protect us. Surely we will share the fate of India. At present there are round us a hundred dangers and not one comforting thought. Oh, that my country would bestir herself ere it be too late!

## MR. STONEHOUSE'S MURDERERS.

Subsequent enquiry has revealed the fact that Mr. Stonehouse was not murdered by design, says the *P. & T. Times* of the 13th inst., and that his death was due in some measure, as we thought possible at the time, to the Chinese of the district having been recently incited by unscrupulous foreigners and Chinese who had been extorting money from the villagers. The gang who murdered Mr. Stonehouse killed three of these foreigners and three of the Chinese with them about a month previous to Mr. Stonehouse's death, and nothing very serious happening, they probably thought the lives of wandering foreigners might be taken with impunity. The men whom Mr. Stonehouse met had no intention of waylaying him; through belonging to the neighbourhood they probably knew of his whereabouts, but they were bent on an expedition to a neighbouring village to obtain ransom money from a wealthy family whose son had recently been held in ransom by them. They killed Mr. Stonehouse probably because they feared he would inform against them. The people of these districts appear to be generally well armed and ready for any mischief going. The chiefs have not been arrested, but they are known, and one of them appears to be a man who was unfortunately liberated from the Chinese prison by a German force some time ago, and who has since been doing a great deal of mischief.

## A PRESENT TO THE DUKE OF YORK FROM THE CHINESE OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Chinese of the Federated Malay States had a handsome gift for H. R. H. the Duke of York and one which is a triumph of Chinese skill and ingenuity, says the *Singapore Free Press*.

The present is a silver screen, mounted on a mahogany stand and set in mahogany, measuring about three feet in height and about sixteen inches across. At the base are four Chinese lions carved in solid mahogany, and on each side, also at the base, are two silver designs of chrysanthemums, inlaid in the mahogany. At the foot of the screen, also set in mahogany, is a wide silver band, on which is inscribed in Chinese seal-gilded silver characters, the motto "Long life and prosperity."

The screen, itself, of solid silver, is engraved on one side, in Chinese characters, with the text of the address of the Federated Malay States Chinese which was presented to His Royal Highness during the Town Hall ceremony. On the other side is a handsome design in gilded silver of the pretty Chinese boat flowers, with tastefully intermingled Chinese characters; also silver gilded, denoting the following meaning in English:—"From the Chinese Residents of the Federated Malay States to His Royal Highness, as a token of respect."

To complete the appearance of this charming gift two fantastic gilded silver Chinese dragons struggle up the sides over the mahogany casing, their heads inclining over the top in an effort to reach a large gilded-silver top. This is the Chinese emblem typical of Royalty.

The screen was designed by Mr. Hare and was ordered by Mr. Yap Quan Sang, the Captain China of Selangor, from his firm, Po Tai Hing, of Canton, by whom it was made and sent down here direct.

In connection with this gift, a silver mounted album, containing photographic views of the Native States, was presented to His Royal Highness.

## TO-DAY.

Thursday, 25th April, 1901.

Chinese—7th of 3rd moon of 27th year of Kuang-shi.  
Sun—Rises 5hr. 33min.  
Moon—First Quarter 11hr. 57min. a.m.  
High water—Morning 3hr. 29min.  
Afternoon 1hr. 10min.  
Low water—Morning 6hr. 5min.  
Afternoon 9hr. 0min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1839—The British troops entered Kandahar.  
1841—Naval Court of Inquiry held at Hongkong into the mortality among the troops in China in 1840.  
1843—The late Princess Alice born.  
1880—Capture of the citadel of Hanoi, Tonkin, by the French.  
1887—Departure of Sir William Marsh, Acting Governor of Hongkong.  
1897—The Greeks evacuated Turnavos, Princess Victoria of York born.  
1898—U. S. Squadron left Hongkong.  
1898—Russia and Japan recognise entire independence of Korea.

## TO-MORROW.

Friday, 26th April, 1901.

Chinese—8th of 3rd moon of 27th year of Kuang-shi.  
Sun—Rises 5hr. 33min.  
Moon—Rises 11hr. 57min.  
High water—Morning 3hr. 29min.  
Afternoon 1hr. 10min.  
Low water—Morning 6hr. 5min.  
Afternoon 9hr. 0min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1796—The second Dutch Embassy arrived at Canton.  
1843—Burglary at Government House, Hongkong.  
1882—National Exhibition at Bangkok opened by the King of Siam.  
1884—Foundation stone of Queen's College, Hongkong, laid.  
1896—Four principals of the Reform Committee sentenced to death at Pretoria.  
1897—Battle of Turnavos.  
1899—Prince Henry of Prussia left Hongkong for Germany, in the N. D. L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich*.

## AGENDA.

TO-DAY.

9 p.m.—The Brough Company at the Theatre Royal.  
Cargo ex *Ceylon* subject to rent.  
Cargo ex *Socotra* subject to rent.  
Cargo ex *Gisla* subject to rent.

## TO-MORROW.

Noon—Douglas Cox's steamer *Hailong* leaves for Haiphong.  
Daylight—D. & Co.'s steamer *Hailong* leaves for Coast Ports.  
Daylight—N. Y. K. steamer *Shiokan Maru* leaves for Japanese Ports.  
Noon—N. Y. K. steamer *Kagoshima Maru* leaves for Bombay via Singapore etc.  
4 p.m.—N. Y. K. steamer *Yawata Maru* leaves for Australian Ports via Manila etc.

## SATURDAY 27th.

Noon—P. & O. steamer *Sabram* with Mails etc. leaves for Europe.  
5 p.m.—C. M. Co.'s steamer *Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

## SUNDAY, 28th.

Daylight—O. & K. steamer *Dajin Maru* leaves for Coast Ports.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

English (*Ballaarat*) to-morrow.  
Australian (*Eastern*) 27th inst.  
American (*Galle*) 29th inst.  
German (*Preussen*) 1st prox.  
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 6th prox.  
American (*Hongkong Maru*) 7th prox.  
American (*China*) 15th prox.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s R.M.S. *Empress of China* arrived at Vancouver at 5.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

The N. Y. K.'s steamer *Hakata Maru* (European Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port to-day, the 25th inst., and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday, the 1st May.

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURN.

H.M.S. *Swift* ..... a. Kowloon & Dock.  
U.S.S. *Bennington* ..... " "  
*Argus* ..... " "  
*Adams* ..... " "  
*Hongkong* ..... " "  
*Kaitong* ..... " "  
*Zafiro* ..... " "  
*Burnside* ..... " "  
*Suez* ..... " "  
*Kuoyang* ..... " "  
*Ping Sui* ..... " "  
*Compania de Filipina* ..... " "  
*Lung Ting* ..... " "  
*Hongkong* ..... " "  
U.S.S. *Concord* ..... Cosmopolitan  
*Colonias* ..... " "  
*Pattana* ..... " "  
*Haimun* ..... " "

## PASSED THE CANAL.

Onward—16th April—*Machan, Achilles, Indle, Adriatic, Devalon, Eastworld, Ville, d'Alger*, 16th April—*Bengal, Benc, Nürnberg*, 23rd April—*Annam, Hamburg, Bennek*, 24th April—*Saigon*, 30th April—*Rice and General*, 1st May—*Butterfield & Swire*, 2nd May—*Kuoyang*, 3rd May—*Kuoyang*, 4th May—*Kuoyang*, 5th May—*Kuoyang*, 6th May—*Kuoyang*, 7th May—*Kuoyang*, 8th May—*Kuoyang*, 9th May—*Kuoyang*, 10th May—*Kuoyang*, 11th May—*Kuoyang*, 12th May—*Kuoyang*, 13th May—*Kuoyang*, 14th May—*Kuoyang*, 15th May—*Kuoyang*, 16th May—*Kuoyang*, 17th May—*Kuoyang*, 18th May—*Kuoyang*, 19th May—*Kuoyang*, 20th May—*Kuoyang*, 21st May—*Kuoyang*, 22nd May—*Kuoyang*, 23rd May—*Kuoyang*, 24th May—*Kuoyang*, 25th May—*Kuoyang*, 26th May—*Kuoyang*, 27th May—*Kuoyang*, 28th May—*Kuoyang*, 29th May—*Kuoyang*, 30th May—*Kuoyang*, 31st May—*Kuoyang*, 1st June—*Kuoyang*, 2nd June—*Kuoyang*, 3rd June—*Kuoyang*, 4th June—*Kuoyang*, 5th June—*Kuoyang*, 6th June—*Kuoyang*, 7th June—*Kuoyang*, 8th June—*Kuoyang*, 9th June—*Kuoyang*, 10th June—*Kuoyang*, 11th June—*Kuoyang*, 12th June—*Kuoyang*, 13th June—*Kuoyang*, 14th June—*Kuoyang*, 15th June—*Kuoyang*, 16th June—*Kuoyang*, 17th June—*Kuoyang*, 18th June—*Kuoyang*, 19th June—*Kuoyang*, 20th June—*Kuoyang*, 21st June—*Kuoyang*, 22nd June—*Kuoyang*, 23rd June—*Kuoyang*, 24th June—*Kuoyang*, 25th June—*Kuoyang*, 26th June—*Kuoyang*, 27th June—*Kuoyang*, 28th June—*Kuoyang*, 29th June—*Kuoyang*, 30th June—*Kuoyang*, 1st July—*Kuoyang*, 2nd July—*Kuoyang*, 3rd July—*Kuoyang*, 4th July—*Kuoyang*, 5th July—*Kuoyang*, 6th July—*Kuoyang*, 7th July—*Kuoyang*, 8th July—*Kuoyang*, 9th July—*Kuoyang*, 10th July—*Kuoyang*, 11th July—*Kuoyang*, 12th July—*Kuoyang*, 13th July—*Kuoyang*, 14th July—*Kuoyang*, 15th July—*Kuoyang*, 16th July—*Kuoyang*, 17th July—*Kuoyang*, 18th July—*Kuoyang*, 19th July—*Kuoyang*, 20th July—*Kuoyang*, 21st July—*Kuoyang*, 22nd July—*Kuoyang*, 23rd July—*Kuoyang*, 24th July—*Kuoyang*, 25th July—*Kuoyang*, 26th July—*Kuoyang*, 27th July—*Kuoyang*, 28th July—*Kuoyang*, 29th July—*Kuoyang*, 30th July—*Kuoyang*, 31st July—*Kuoyang*, 1st Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 2nd Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 3rd Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 4th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 5th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 6th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 7th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 8th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 9th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 10th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 11th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 12th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 13th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 14th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 15th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 16th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 17th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 18th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 19th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 20th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 21st Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 22nd Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 23rd Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 24th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 25th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 26th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 27th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 28th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 29th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 30th Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 31st Aug.—*Kuoyang*, 1st Sept.—*Kuoyang*, 2nd Sept.—*Kuoyang*, 3rd Sept.—*Kuoyang*, 4th Sept.—*Kuoyang*, 5th Sept.—*Kuoyang*, 6th Sept.—*Kuoyang*, 7th Sept.—*K*



## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SHINANO MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	To-morrow, 26th April, at Daylight.
G. E. P. Cook		
YAWATA MARU	(SYDNEY and MELBOURNE) via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	To-morrow, 26th April, at 4 P.M.
A. E. Moses		
KAGOSHIMA MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	SATURDAY, 27th April, at Noon.

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1901.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. OSTATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight and Passage.
KONIGSBERG	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	3rd May.	
Christiansen	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	26th May.	Freight.
Forck	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)		
AMBRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th June.	Freight.
Duckstein	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)		

For further Particulars apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1901.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA. U.S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HONGKONG MARU	(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Thursday, 6th May, at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Thursday, 11th June, at Noon.
AMERICA MARU	(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Thursday, 11th July, at Noon.

THE Twin Screw Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 6th May, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS, also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

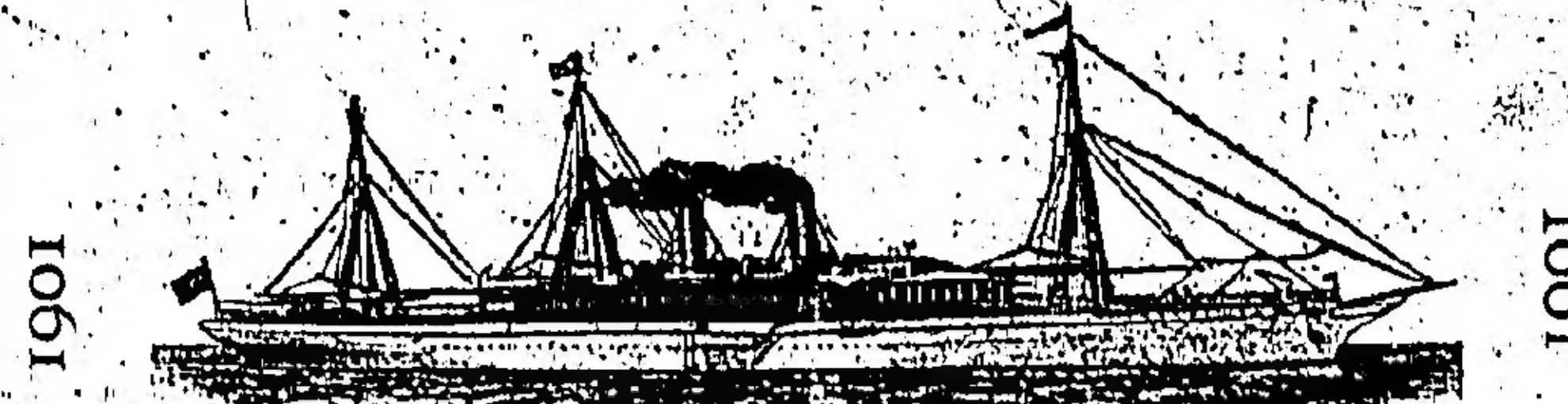
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1901.

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 15th May.  
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 5th June.  
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1901.

## OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Captains.	Proposed Sailings.
Olympia	2,832	J. Truebridge	April 26
Duke of Fife	3,821	J. S. Cox	May 7
Tacoma	2,811	A. Dixon	May 17
Victoria	3,502	J. Panten	May 28

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) at Noon.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1901.

## CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO, AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN, PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Carlisle City... about May 15

THE Steamship "CARLISLE CITY" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, via MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on or about the 15th May.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1901.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	26th instant.
TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	2nd May, at 5 P.M.
ILOILO and CEBU	"KAITONG"	2nd May.

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1901.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	Due.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	2nd May.
"	"MACHAON"	7th May.
"	"ACHILLES"	14th May.
"	"PROMETHEUS"	28th May.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
LONDON	"AJAX"	30th April.
"	"ANTENOR"	14th May.
"	"ALCANTARA"	28th May.
LIVERPOOL (DIRECT)	"PROMETHEUS"	10th May.
(Taking Cargo at LONDON RATES)	"ULYSSES"	24th May.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents, O. S. &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1901.

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA. THE Company's Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain G. T. Blaxland, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M. This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.

A Doctor is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [442c]

## THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY. THE Company's Steamship "DAIJIN MARU," Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [226c]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
"FERNDENE" 3rd May.  
"AFRIDI" 22nd May.  
"HILLGEN" 14th June.  
"LOWTHER CASTLE" 30th June.

For Freight and further Information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [445c]

## UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

(HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE—HAMBURG.) FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to call at MANILA.) THE Full-powered Steamship "ASTORIA," Captain Ostermann, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 4th May.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 15th April, 1901. [425c]

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "GUTHRIE," Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th May, at 5 P.M. This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly-qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 15th April, 1901. [426c]

## PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents for and in connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, Operating the New First-class Steamships "INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA," "KNIGHT COMPANION," between HONGKONG and PORTLAND (OR.)

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "KNIGHT COMPANION," will be despatched for PORTLAND (OR.) about 30th May, 1901.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports.

For through Rates of Freight and further Information communicate with or apply to ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent, SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [445c]

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour.

ABOLPH OBRIE, American ship, Amesbury. Standard Oil Co. SEA WITCH, American ship, Howes. Master. HATTIE C. SMITH, American schooner, Riley. Master. CLAVERING, Brit. str. T. Barker. Dodwell & Co., Limited.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship "HAICHING," Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 23th April, 1901. [449c]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HAIPHONG. THE Company's Steamship "HAILONG," Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 25th April, 1901. [452c]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA. THE Company's Screw Steamship "YAWATA MARU," (3,873 Tons Gross, Captain A. E. Moses), will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Mail Steamer is provided with Superior Accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Doctor and Stewardess carried. Return Tickets issued by this Company are available for return by steamers of the other Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. S. MIHARA, Manager. Hongkong, 16th April, 1901. [459c]

## THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY. THE Company's Steamship "ANPING MARU," Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 24th April, 1901. [321c]

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME and TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship "GISELA," Captain Mosca, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, P.M.

For Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 24th April, 1901. [422c]

## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central. Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Offices—LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENSIN, NEWCHANG, and all Ports in JAPAN.

Mitsui Coal Mines. Kanada Coal Mines. Hokoku Coal Mines. Yoshinotani Coal Mines. Ohnoura Coal Mines. No. 1, Ohtsuji Coal Mines. Ichimura Coal Mines. Kishima Coal Mines. Yoshino Coal Mines. Yamano Coal Mines. Manoura Coal Mines.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd. Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Limited. Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Mills. Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills. Tokio Cotton Spinning Mills. Miike Cotton Spinning Mills. Imperial Government Paper Mills. Onoda Cement Company.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, M. FUJISE, Manager. Hongkong, 11th December, 1900.



## MOSQUITOS AND CASTOR OIL PLANTS.

Some little time ago we commented on the alleged aversion of mosquitos to castor-oil plants. The following now appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of a recent date. Attention is drawn by the New York *Medical Record* to the curious property alleged to be possessed by the castor oil plant ("Ricinus communis"), in keeping off mosquitos, to which we referred the other day. In Upper India, where this shrub is largely grown, the villagers have a theory that the planting of it round their fields keeps off injurious insects from their crops. That it does not keep off all insects is quite certain, many caterpillars, notably the one that makes Assam silk, feeding on it freely. Such traditions, however, often have more in them than the scientist is disposed at first to believe—witness the story which is vastly older in Bengal than the mosquito theory, that sleeping under a mosquito net is a protection against fever. The supposition, in this case, was that the fever germs floated about in the air and that the mosquito net stopped them. It was not until the discovery of the means of conveyance, and that the reason the mosquito net prevented fever was because it kept mosquitos outside, but the observed fact was nevertheless there. The castor oil story is similarly worth very careful investigation. It is to the effect that the plant is distasteful to mosquitos, that these insects will not remain either about houses where the shrub is planted, or in rooms where the cut branches, leaves and seeds have been exposed. The discovery is credited to Consul Plumacher of Maracabo, who is said to have addressed the State Department at Washington on the subject.

## THE ALLIES IN CHINA.

## INTERESTING COMPARISON.

An officer at the front writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*—  
"It is very plain that the native of India—especially the better educated rajah and native gentleman—when he came to China, kept his eyes open in order to compare the various European nations, and he has since written his impression to the vernacular newspapers and to his home. It should be prefaced that the native of India appreciates immensely the presence or absence of any good arrangements made for his general well-being, food, clothing, and transport. He has, like the most people, an enormous respect for the Japanese. He has the greatest contempt for the arrangements of the Germans, Italians, and French. On the other hand, he admires the undoubtedly fine physique and smartness of the German soldiers, who have been especially picked for this war in China. The French have done their prestige a great deal of harm by sending the pale-faced, fever-ridden weaklings from Long-King. Their total absence of smartness, or even uniformity in dress, their slouching habits, and their lawless ways are a disgrace to a great nation like France. He has an absolute lack of all arrangements for the soldier's comfort in the French and Italian armies, but especially in the latter case with the Russians. At the end of a long march he sees them foraging among the villages near, picking up a fowl here and there, or even a sheep or goat, and digging up sweet potatoes, &c., to add to their meagre fare.  
For himself, he sees that, on arrival in camp, his ration of flour, meat, and vegetables, or what not, is ready for issue: that when the weather gets colder he is supplied with ample clothing for himself and his horse; and he draws his own conclusions as to which nation he would prefer to rule over him. He sees actual acts, or murder in cold blood of hundreds of others, of rape, or of the Russian soldier, and if there was ever any doubt in his mind as to whose yoke he would prefer, it is laid to rest for ever. Thus, we may fairly say that the Russian boy on the Indian frontier has been 'laid' by the Chinese War of 1900."

## AN UNSOLVED PUZZLE.

## THE DELICATE QUESTION OF LADIES' AGES IN COURT.

An amusing incident occurred at Mary-lebone, when two women, bearing the same name of Charlotte Eggeberg, and described as being 40 and 27 years of age respectively, were charged with begging in Regent Street. They were said to be mother and daughter. Mr. Plowden remarked that it was surely impossible, if the one was 40 and the other 27, as that meant that the child was born when the mother was only 13 years of age. The elder woman persisted, however, that it was quite true, and being pressed as to when she was married she said she thought it must have been when she was 28 or 29. Mr. Plowden: That would be about 11 years ago, and you have a daughter 27. I don't quite see how you work it out. Have you been married before? Prisoner: No, sir. Mr. Plowden: Was she born before marriage? Prisoner: No, sir. Mr. Plowden: Are you really sure she is your daughter? Prisoner: I swear she is. Then it is a puzzle I cannot solve. We must have leave the age to clear up itself. In reply to the charge, the elder woman said she got her living by charring and, if his worship would not mind, she would turn to and clean the Court out. Mr. Plowden: Then you would do a public service. (Laughter.) You will both be discharged, and you may leave your address at the Court, in case your services should be wanted. (Laughter.)

## WHAT A SINGER HAS TO SACRIFICE.

To be a great singer requires many sacrifices. Patti has sacrificed everything to her talent. "I owe the preservation of my voice to the fact that I never allow myself to forget that I am a singer," she has said. "It is often inconvenient, but it is the penalty I must pay for a great gift." Calvé once declared that she was pining to sit down to a big, rich, hearty workingman's dinner, where she could eat just what she wanted, without ever having to think about consequences or having anyone remind her that she had a voice.  
Almost all singers remain indoors in the morning, either resting or practicing, and do not go out until after two o'clock. Wine must be avoided.  
Melba never allows herself any sweets, although she is exceedingly fond of sweet things.  
Nordica, while she does not absolutely taboo all sweets and rich dishes, has allowed herself little indulgence in such things since she became a singer.  
Emma Eames is very strict about her diet, and her daily life is laid out by rules from which she seldom diverges, no matter how great the temptation.  
She never sees anyone, or reads any letters or telegrams the day she is to sing, either at a matinee or an evening performance, and she never accepts any invitation for the evening before. Every day, no matter how disagreeable the weather, she goes for a walk. —*The Morning Leader*.

## UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office—

Alam, T. H. Kader Bap, Insp.  
Abonne, P. A.  
Adam, Miss  
Azis Khan, Lapis  
Abdul Khan  
Allah Deen, I.P.C. 775  
Afzal Khan  
Ahmed Deen, I.P.C. 638  
Abba Khan, I.P.C. 798  
Affries, Rev. M. 774  
Butchen Singh  
Bhawan Singh  
Budha Khan. (3)  
Bull, P. Gulvaio  
Brougham, Ed.  
Blank, Miss A. Arran-  
dale, Southport (2)  
Returned.  
Borram, G.  
Bura Singh  
Bova and Co., Supt.  
Brewery.  
Brough, R. (3)  
Buryall, Khan.  
I.P.C. 876  
Bergmann, B. & R.  
Cotewall, H. R.  
Crews, J.  
Chandi Singh  
Carum Baksh, (Um-  
balla)  
Caine Road No. 29  
Chander Pal Singh  
Clarke, T.  
Chiu  
Clarke, J.  
Chao, H. Y.  
Davis, Mrs. Lamartine  
T.  
Darnell, Miss F.  
Dehl, N. M. Khan  
Dean Singh, I.P.C.  
547  
Eassey, Khan, I.P.C.  
618

Greenwood, Miss E. B.  
Gyr, H. W.  
Glendinning, R.  
Goodwin, L.  
Georgeson, J.  
Grant, J. K.  
Gutiérrez, L.  
Gomes, J.  
Greenwood, T.  
Green, Mrs. G.  
Garratt, S.  
Hamilton, G.  
Hermion, H. V.  
Hall, B. M.  
Harris, A. C.  
Harrigan, J.  
Harkens, J.  
Herberville, L. D.  
Honey, B.  
Hardy, R. J.  
Hochale, E. C.  
Hachiz, C. W.  
Hoag, P. V.  
Hilberdine, W.  
H. K. amateur Photo-  
Club.  
Hinderkoper, J.  
Hooley, P. F. G.  
Hwermeyer, F. C.  
Huby, G.  
Harrison, Mrs. P.  
Hardey, R. J.  
Ingold, F.  
Jones, Dr.  
Jones, c/o Council.  
James, San B.  
Johnson, J.  
Jannote, C. E.  
Johnson, C. E.  
Jeffries, Rev. M.  
Joasiang, S.  
Knight  
Kervan, R. F.  
Kirkpatrick, M. C.  
Kinn, C. H.  
Kelper, G.  
Kotewall, R. H.  
Kamant, S.  
Kirk, R.  
List of Registered Covers in Poste Restante.  
Allam Tui Con & Co. Kader Bap, Insp.  
Koch, Carl  
Kalla Singh, I.P.C. 645  
Khadooree, Elyzer  
Saleh  
Kader Hadjie Ma-  
hamed Aldul  
Khadoury, Ezer Saleh  
Partab Singh to Kul-  
lah Singh, (Amstun-  
ham), Police Station.  
Liao, Cheang  
Lopes, Da C. J.  
Leopold, Herrn.  
Mannington, A.  
MacLaren, J. W. B. (2)  
Mandiga, A. L.  
Mohamed Akbar  
Mulla Singh  
Monter, F. M.  
Massey-Lea, J. H.  
McKay, Charles  
Morris, Capt. R. A.  
Mondha Singh  
Mohamed Shah  
Mohamed Deen, I.P.C.  
790  
Murad Khan, I.P.C. 529  
Mayson, William  
MacVagh, E.  
Mungai Singh  
Marle, Hugo  
Munga Khan, I.P.C.  
605  
Mrs. Frank del  
Nab, J. Mc  
Noble, L. W.  
Naden, Thomas  
Natal Khan  
Nogueira, M.  
Nawab Khan, I.P.C. 637  
N. C. III.  
Ota (Manila) to Omuh-  
1, Praya East, Wan-  
chal, Hongkong.

Fur Siakar Sang  
Fazal Ahmed  
Falek, W.  
Flores, J. S.  
Fox, F. (3)  
Fattamete (Bontay)  
Felicie, Blax  
Fousiane, A.  
Ferreira, F. X. P.  
Ghous, Mohamed M.  
Goh Rikisaburs  
Geoghegan, N. M.  
Gulam Rasool  
Galthke, Fr.  
Gahor Khan  
Gewan Singh, I.P.C.  
807  
Garcia, R.  
Gulab, Khan, I.P.C.  
509  
Hans, Mrs. A. J. C.  
Heinta, H.  
Hinton, R. S.  
Hollister, G. K.  
Hinda Singh  
Haraguchi, B.  
Harper, A.  
Hand, H. J. (Manila).  
To Constancio  
Hand, Vic. Eng.  
School, Hongkong.  
Harwood, Thomas  
Hasham Ali, I.P.C.  
667  
Hilton, St. John.  
Hazar Khan, I.P.C. 616  
Hesa, Miss O.  
Hodge, Ed. G. Port-  
land (Maine). Re-  
turned.  
Hakan Singh, I.P.C.  
602  
Joseph, S. S. Abdul  
Jumani Shah  
Jamal Singh  
Jawalla Singh, I.P.C.  
514  
Johnson, C. E.  
Jandoo  
Kushiro, C.  
Kierna, Miss A.

List of Registered Covers for Merchant  
Ships.  
S.S. Amigo ..... F. Wallat.  
"Belgian King" ..... Abernethy. (2)  
"Calcha" ..... H. C. Beasley.  
"Calcha" ..... Mr. Carefull.  
"China" ..... Mr. Cooper.  
"Deception" ..... M. J. Garbutt.  
"Elyna Luyken" ..... Capt. Wallis.  
"Idonensis" ..... T. Connollys.  
"Kirkfield" ..... G. Dubren.  
"Mendous" ..... J. Ambrose. (6)  
"Monmouthshire" ..... Capt. J. Kennedy.  
"Monmouthshire" ..... W. Cropley.  
"Palatia" ..... H. Broch.  
"Radley" ..... John Mann.  
"Sabine Rickmers" ..... R. G. Lowden.  
"Saint Jerome" ..... Capt. A. Jones.  
S.S. "Sauron" ..... H. Mines.  
"Ulysses" ..... H. Widdon. (2)  
"Urania" ..... Capt. Wilson.  
"Vienna" ..... C. McLay.  
"Wongkoo" ..... C. Schurz.

## Intimations.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
FOR ALL  
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS  
SUCH AS  
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,  
WEAK STOMACH,  
IMPAIRED DIGESTION,  
DISORDERED LIVER,  
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ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.  
50 CENTS PER BOX.  
Prepared only by the Proprietor—  
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helen's, England.  
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EMPIRE OF CHINA—  
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NOW READY.

**A PAMPHLET**  
ON  
SOME SERIOUS LOCAL PROBLEMS  
AND  
A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING  
WITH THEM.  
BEING A LECTURE DELIVERED  
BEFORE  
THE ODD VIOLETS SOCIETY  
BY  
MR. H. E. POLLOCK.  
Barrister-at-Law.  
To be obtained at the Office of This Paper.  
PRICE 30 CENTS.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,**  
**THERAPION.**  
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
THERAPION No. 1, in a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm; by laying the foundation of all serious and chronic diseases, in dysentery, piles, inflammation of the lower bowel, rough bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
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THERAPION No. 3, for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot or unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.  
THERAPION may be procured of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 and 4/6. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.  
Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited, Hongkong, China and Manila.

## Intimations.

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SIGNOR CATTANEO, having returned to the Colony, has resumed Tuition. TERMS ..... \$10 per Month. (Two Lessons per Week). Application may be made by intending pupils through the ROBINSON PIANO Co., Hongkong, 20th April, 1901. [444c]

## NOTICE.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.  
MEE CHEUNG begs to notify his many Customers that in order to meet the demands of AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS he OPENED a New Department on 2nd April, 1901, which will be devoted exclusively to their interests. Two skilled operators in constant attendance.  
Developing and Printing in all Branches executed with care and promptness.  
Head Cameras refitted.  
All kinds of repairs to apparatus undertaken. Prices very Moderate.  
OFFICE in Corridor of HONGKONG HOTEL where there are 2 Dark Rooms always at the disposal of Patrons Free of Cost.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1901. [401c]

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## NEW GOODS.

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IN  
HAND.  
D. NOMA,  
No. 12,  
Beaconsfield  
Arcade.  
Opposite the City Hall.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1900. [41]

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
**JEYES FLUID**  
THE BEST  
ANTISEPTIC  
AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1900. [7c]

JUST OPENED.  
A FINE Consignment of FRENCH PRE-SERVES of a well-known make. Quality will speak for itself.  
H. RUTTONJEE,  
5, D'Aguilar Street and  
22 & 23, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1901. [34]

**LEVY HERMANOS.**  
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GROUPS and VIEWS  
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(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),  
DENTIST.  
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [16c]

**SIEN TING,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation free.  
Hongkong, 27th September, 1900. [40c]

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AMERICAN SYSTEM, WONG HO-MI,  
SURG. DENTIST.  
TERMS MODERATE. CONSULTATION FREE.  
50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1901. [8c]

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**MELLIN'S FOOD**  
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.  
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.  
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NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

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Hongkong, 13th December, 1900. [20]

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PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAU)  
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As only a limited number have been printed intending purchasers should send their Orders early, for the issue of this interesting souvenir will soon be exhausted.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

## Insurance.

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1901. [30]

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "CEYLON."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.  
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SOCIOTA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.  
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVOORLICH."

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th May, or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1901. [448c]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHINANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.  
Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 3rd May, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1901. [450c]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG, SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

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REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1900.



